THE ST. LOUIS ENCAMPMENT.

OVER 50,000 GRAND ARMY MEN EXPECTED. BANNERS, NO OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP AND NO COMBINATION SHOW-CANDIDATES FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.] St. Louis, Sept. 25 .- The veterans are coming town by the thousand to attend the national appment. Already there are 10,000 Union diers quartered in hotels and boarding houses, and by Tuesday morning it is expected that there will be from 50,000 to 60,000 to join the ranks the annual march. Sanguine Grand Army flicials make higher estimates than these, but their casts are evidently inspired by enthusiasm. It is safe to conclude, however, that the present encampment will be the largest and most successful of the twenty-one that have been held since the war. The local preparations for the entertainment of the soldiers have been made on a large scale. Over 3,000 tents in ten of the city parks and squares offer accommodations for 5,000 sol-The police are now acting as sentries but by to-morrow night the soldiers themselves will be in camp. Reveille will be sounded at sunrise by a corps of buglers, and an attempt will be made to revive recollections of military routine at noon and at night without rendering the dis-

I asked a good many soldiers on this mimid tented field to-day whether they expected to enjoy this brief experience of camp service. In every instance the veterans shook their heads and exclaimed that they were too old and rheumatic to and pleasure in playing soldier. "We would all, said, "prefer to be comfortably lodged in the hotels, but there are thousands of us who are too poor to come to the encampment unless we are provided for in this way." Certainly everyhas been done by the railroad corporations and the local posts and committees to reduce the expenses of visiting soldiers to the lowest point. Camp fires will not be lighted in the parks, but mess tables will be spread elsewhere and wholesome food provided at small cost. Although the tents have not yet been occupied, these great camps have attractd thousands of visitors to-day. When the veterans from Kansas, Illinois, and admeent States march in to-morrow there will be a livelier spectacle.

AN UNDERCURRENT OF DISCONTENT.

But it would be a serious mistake to suppose that light hearts will beat under those canvass No one can mingle freely among the soldiers here without finding out that hundreds of them are discontented with their lot. The nd Army is made up mainly of men who were privates in the ranks. Those who have most to y at the national encampments were officers. They are well-to-do in the main, and are luxuriously lodged and fed at the expensive hotels. The poor private who slips under canvass in the park complains not only of an ungenerous country, but of unsympathetic officers who talk very eloquently at encampments about their dignity and refuse to second his demand for a service pension. This is the undertone that one hears in conversation with the less prosperous members of the Grand Army.

The arrangements for illuminating the principal streets on four evenings of this week are most elaborate and asplendid display is promised. Eight miles of streets are to be lighted with continuous lines and arches of gas jets of various colors. There are to be no breaks in the lines of shimmering fire, systematic effort having been made to have every block illuminated. In many places graceful arches of gas jets are to span the street, and in front of every store there are clusters and pysamids of colored globes. Then, too, there are half a dozen triumphal arches, one of them exceedingly well designed and massive in effect. The local committees have had \$100,000 to expend and they will furnish the city with a magnificent spectacle after nightfall. By daylight the effect is somewhat disappointing, the bunting decorating the buildings hanging stiffly against the walls and no banners or devices of any kind being allowed to swing across the streets. This was a necessary precaution in view of the myriads of gas jets flaring above the outer line of the sidewalks. The municipal authorities have issued rigorous orders against decorations which would flutter above and around the gas jets, and have

prohibited banners of every sort. THE WHEELING EPISODE IMPOSSIBLE.

The Mayor in this way has prevented any repetition of the Wheeling episode, for the police have instructions to remove any banner, whether a cortrait of the President or a Grand Army streamer that may be swung across the street. The soldiers are not to be annoved by insulting devices of partisan tricks when they parade on Tuesday. There are to be no displays of offensive partisanship. Indeed there is a general agreement among citizens that the events of this week and those of the following week are not to be regarded as a combination entertainment, but as separate shows having no connection with each other. The soldiers will come first with their reminiscences of patriotic sacrifices. The President will come afterward, swinging round the circle in all the dignity of his office. Owing to the absence of General Fairchild, who is expected to-morrow, the National Headquarters have not been formally opened. Much quiet capyassing is going on for the election of a candidate of the eastern men and General D. P. Crier, of St. Louis, and Major Warner, of Kansas City, dividing the Western forces. A movement in favor of electing General Sherman, who arrived yesterday, received no encouragement from him. General Sheridan is also here, and with him are hundreds of distinguished Union soldiers. A dozen or more of the war Governors are expected to-morrow. All forecasts respecting the action of the encampment are premature in the absence of leading men of the organization. As nearly every pest has voted on the Grand Army Pension bill and as the President has been censured by many of the posts for his vetoes, it is telerably certain that both the bill and his relations to the soldiers will be discussed. The veterans will not go out of the way to condemn the President, but if it becomes necessary to speak plainly they will do so.

HE ROBBED A FAIR AND TOOK THE FAIR WITH HIM.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 25 .- P. A. Crosby, treasurer of the Lasters' Protective Union Fair, a married man, has absconded with the fair receipts, amounting to \$5,000, and is accompanied by Mrs. Emma Sawyer Lord. Crosby is thirty-seven years old, and came to this city eighteen months ago from Richmond, Me. The fair managers had such faith in Crosby's honor that they did not require him to give bonds. Ho leaves an aged mother, a broken-hearted wife and two children to suffer for his evil-doing. He left them penniless with the exception of a two dollar bill, which he handed his wife before going, to meet the household

THE REV. DR. MEREDITH'S SUCCESSOR IN DOUBT. Boston, Sept. 25 (Special).—The Rev. Willard Scott, of Omaha, who was called some weeks ago to the pastorate of the Union Congregational Church of Boston, is undecided. He writes to a friend in this city: "I am manimons spirit of the call. I would regret much "to disappoint these who have so heartly sought me, but perhaps that piace can be more easily filled than this. I have decided nothing, however, and shall not for a lit-ile, but I wish you and all to feel that I put the decision on the highest grounds know, and must decide as the greatest need seems to demand."

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DEVOUT GRAND JURY. Grand Jury of Perry County, in speaing and cleaing their sessions with prayer. A good many Prohibitionize are on the Grand Jury and as there are a number of liquer asche to be lacked into, they concluded to invoke the Drvine bleading upon their labors. These who are op-

posed to the introduction of religion into the public ser-vice of the country object to the innovation as establish-ing a dangerous precedent.

SHOT ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER. TWO FRENCHMEN FIRED ON FROM AMBUSH.

ONE KILLED, THE OTHER BADLY WOUNDED-AN

OTHER SCHNAEBELES AFFAIR. Paris, Sept. 25.—The Temps publishes a telegram from Epiral saying: "A lieutenant of dragoons, accompanied by a game-keeper, while out shooting at Raon-sur-Plaine, near the frontier, was fired at by invisible marksmen in German territory. The game-keeper was killed and the Beutenant's thigh bone was fractured. Surgeons affirm that the shots were fired by military, and say that the ieutenant's thigh will have to be amputated. It is believed the shots were fired by customs officials."

HAVE NAPOLEON'S ASHES BEEN STOLEN ? A REPORT THAT THEY WERE TAKEN FROM THE TOMB AND CAST TO THE WINDS.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Gardois publishes a report which t does not credit, to the effect that the remains of Napoeon I have been stolen from the tomb in the Hotel des Invalides and cast to the winds.

FISHING RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA. LAWYER DRAKE'S ARGUMENT IN BEHALF OF THE

CAPTURED SEALERS. OTTAWA, Sept. 25 (Special).—The Government is in re-ceipt of the text of a brief filed by Mr. Drake, Q. C., on behalf of the master and owners of the sealers seized this season in Behring Sea. The brief first questions the act only prohibiting the killing of fur-bearing animals within the limits of Alaska territory or the waters thereof. This clause, Mr. Drake contends, cannot possibly nclude Behring Sea, as that sea is neither a gulf nor bay, and is not landlocked by the lands of the United tates. He then refers to the absurd claim of Russia in 1822, on which she asserted her right to the exclusive use of all waters from Behring Straits to fifty degrees north latitude and also one hundred miles adjacent to all her territory and islands. He shows that the United States were the first to protest against this contention and the American Minister at St. Petersburg at that date is quoted as saying: "The existence of territorial rights to the distance of a hundred miles from the coast is an innovation on the law of nations and a measure unexampled." This vigorous protest on the part of the American Minister seconded by the repudiation by Great Britain of the existence of any such claim effectually silenced the pretension, which was never enforced nor even again mentioned until the cession of Alaska to the United States. During the time intervening between those dates the citizens of Great Britain and the United States had free and unrestricted access to those waters both for navigating and fishing. Mr. Drake, therefore, contends that Russia could not sell what she did not own, and the power of Russia to sell. 1822, on which she asserted her right to the exclusive

THE FIERY TANNER'S HAT SMASHED. MOBS AT FERMOY AND BELFAST TRY CONCLUSION

WITH THE POLICE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28 In Belfast last night a wrecked an inu and pelted the police with stones. The police were reinforced and order was restored. Several League meetings in Clare to-day were dis

persed by police without resistance.

The excitoment in Fermay caused by the police dispersing a meeting here last night has been quieted. Several persons received scalp wounds in the disturbance last night. FERMOY, Sept. 25 .- Dr. Tanner, Irish Nationalist

member of Parliament, in response to the demands of a crowd, made a speech to-day from the balcony of his hotel. He denounced the action of the police at Mitchelstown and the trial of Editor William O'Brien, when the police charged upon the crowd and a melec was the result. The crowd stoned the police, many of whom received severe injuries. The police used their batons and injured fourteen persons, who were nearly

injured fourteen persons, who were nearly all conveyed to the hospital. Dr. Tanner mingled with the combatants, and had his hat smashed by a baton. Priests secured order on the police removing their swords. Stones were afterward thrown, injuring many constables. The mob. clubbed by the police fetched from Mitchelstown, pelled them with stones and bottles. Some were disabled. Capitain Plunkett commanded the police and restored order. Father O'Callighan says that Dr. Tanner had been speaking only four or five minutes when the police appeared. They did not request the people to disperse, nor did they read the riot act, but without notice they charged upon the crowd, natoning men right and left. The disorder was over at 11 p.m. Alter that hour cirbit constables clubbed a man named O'Leary who was quictly proceeding home. It was O'Leary who dentified Doran as the constable who shot Lonergan at Mitchelstown.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. MR. O'RRIEN EVADOS THE POLICE AND PUTS A - QUESTION TO BALFOUR.

MITCHELSTOWN, Sept. 25.—The National League evaded the police and held a meeting to-day at a private house. returned by a circuitous route, deceiving the police. In a speech he said: "We are here to tell Mr. Balfour that the branches of the National League will decline to con sider themselves suppressed until every decent man, aye, and many decent women, in community are placed in jail. I should like to put before Mr. Balfour a simple rule of three. If it takes Plunkett, with an army of police and armies will be required to suppress the eighteen hundred branches of the League when all decline to be suppressed? Before the watch word Mr. Gladstone nas adopted—' Re-member Mitchelstown'—Baifeur will fail and Dublin Castle crumble to the dust."

THE MONEY SCARE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 25.-Discount during the week was firm at 3 1.4@3. The Stock Exchange was more active, but the volume of business was not large. Foreign securities and English rallways were steady. American rail-road securities were depressed throughout the week. There were occasional symptoms of a reaction, but the rise was always followed by a further drop. Yesterday olute stagnation prevailed. Disappointment over the lack of response of New-York prices to the Govern-ment's measures for the relief of the money market has further discouraged buying here. The public shows readiness to buy on the smallest encouragement from New-York, but is deterred from operating by repeated checks. A comparison of vesterday's with the closing prices of the previous week again exhibits a general fall.

REPORTED OUTBREAK OF INDIANS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ARIZONA OVER THE MOVE MENTS OF THE SAN CARLOS APACHES. FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25 .- A dispatch from Tueson, Arizona, says: Most intense excitement prevails in this city over the reported outbreak of the San Carlos Apache Indians. A courier arrived at Pantano late yesterday informing all the settlers in the valley that two bands had left the reservation and were marching south. This is supposed to be the result of the killing of Horton, the post trader, who was murdered by the In-Horton, the post trader, who was murdered by the Indians on Friday, and intense excitement prevails all along the valley. The outbreak bids fair to be of a very serious character. Already two bands are reported to be out, and if such is the case, destruction of life and property will be great. Eskimizin's band will most surely join forces with the San Carlos Apaches and make a force of nearly 200 well armed and equipped hostiles. No news has been received, either at Benson or Wilcox. Many do not believe that the outbreak is as big as reported, but dread any kind of one. Messages have been sent in all directions, warning the people to gather all stock, and the wildest rumors are in circulation. The people around Florence are in a great state of excitement, fearing an outbreak there.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 (Special).—An official stater ment from the statistician of all the authracite carrying companies places the gross tonnage of coal for August at 3,198,725 tons, being an increase of 516,724 tens over one, an increase of 2,225,969 tons over the same time in 1886. The stock of coal on hand at tidewater shipping peints on August 31, 1887, was 629,415 tons, aga peints on august 31, 1887, was 522, 315 cas, against 704,101 tons at the same time is the preceding month, a decrease of 74,886 tons. Retail coal dealers in this city attact that they are unable to fill the demand for small stove coal, and orders have been pressing them so hard that the largest handlers offer 50 cents additional even the regular price per ten for a large supply. The recent coal anap cempelled many families to burn pea and nut coal, owing te their inability to be supplied with small stove coal.

FROST IN THE TOBACCO FIELDS OF VIRGINIA. PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 25 (Special).—There was frest here this morning, and also in the counties near Petersany damage to the tobacco crop or other vegetation.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 25.—There was frost throughouthis part of the State last night, and there are fears o great loss in the tobacce crop. It is estimated that one-third of the crop is yet in the field.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS IN MAINE. FARMINOTON, Ma., Sept. 25.—Snow fell north of here his morning, covering the tops of the Old Biue and other

MAGNETIC IRON IN NORTH CAROLINA

Dowell County. It was discovered in the deep gap on Honeycutt Mountain. It runs diagonally northeast scross the mountain. It is wide and is exposed for about a quarter of a mile.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

NEEDLESS DELAYS AND GROSS INJUSTICE. SOME SPECIMEN CASES OF HARDSHIP-OFFICIAL HOSTILITY AND INDIFFERENCE EXPOSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- If only one in ten of the complaints made by pension claimants and pensioners on account of the unreasonable and needless delays in the adjustment of their business by the Pension Bureau is true, there must be a good many screws loose in the official machinery of that branch of the pension service. Of course, in many cases delays are unavoidable, but as a matter of fact they can be traced in thousands of cases to official hostility, neglect or indifference, to lack of business methods, and, unfortunately for the disabled veteran or the needy widow, to the desire of the Commissioner of Pensions to use his official position to promote his political ambition and the fortunes of his party. It is extremely difficult for any person to obtain from the records of the Pension Bureau from the records of the Pension Bureau itself proof of its own mediciency, and suffering claimants themselves are restrained from making their in still greater peril. Several months ago a Western Congressman related this incident: "A disabled veteran who held an hoporable discharge applied to me for assistance. He informed me that the Commissioner Pensions had called on him nearly two years before to supply certain testimony to perfect his claim, and that he had furnished it promptly. The only answer to several urgent appeals to the Pension Bureau was a demand for the additional evidence which had been fur-hished. When the case was finally called up that evidence, which had been filed with the other papers in the

overlooked and two or three demands for it were

made after it had been received. That was

an example of gross official neglect. Propably the ap-

nto the heads of the officials that the demand had been

LONG AND VEXATIOUS DELAYS.

long before satisfied."

plicant himself might never have been able to drive it

Many representatives in Congress can give scores of incidents which have fallen under their observation where applicants have been subjected to long and vexatious delays through the hostility neglect of the Pension Bureau, but they are unwilling to disclose the particulars for fear that the beneficiaries will be compelled to suffer. More than one applicant whose letters of complaint have found their way to the official files of the Pension Bureau has had sad reason to regret the writing of them. Such has been the experience of a New-England veteran whose claim was filed twenty-one years ago. In this case a vast array of testimony has been filed. The claimant has filed Pelion on Ossa to his disabilities, and one of them he did prore, while the most serious one was rejected. In support of both he has filed affidavits in numbers from his company officers, his comrades and his regimental surgeon. The array of evidence by which be proved his condition since the war was simply extraor dinary, and comprised the testimony of several doctors of undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity, some of whom were examining surgeons of the Pension Office. The same witnesses that proved the pen-sioned disability, mutatis mutandis preved the one which was rejected. His case was most thoroughly fortified in every particular, but has been again rejected for alleged lack of proof of incurrence in the service and con-tinuance since. Whether he can give new proofs at this late date is doubtful. Another pensioner who made a bitter complaint against the Pension Bureau for striking his name from the rolls has vainly sought restoration. He is suffering from cruel disabilities incurred in officials to a felon or something of that sort which he had before he enlisted in the army. A disabled veteran from California informed The Thin-une correspondent that the disease which renders him

drel. It is the case of a poor, decrepit old man, tottering on the verge of the grave, who name was stricken from the rolls by the Commissioner. He appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, not only for restoration, but for an increase in his rating, which was clearly his due. The case was referred to a special examiner of the Perision Bureau for investigation. His report was so clearly unjust that it drow from the accretary-General Black's superior officer-these comments: The impression cannot be avoided that he [the examiner] apparently entered upon the investigation in the full belief that the claim was a fraudulent one, and that ebtain the facts and be just to the claimant.

His conclusion that it is a transdulent claim, without a veatige of merit, is unwarranted. The old man's name was restored to the rells, but his rating was not increased. Several years age a pensioner applied to the Pension Bureau to have an examining surgeon sent to examine him at his section, as his disabilities had so increased that he could not leave his room and he desired to apply for an increase in his rating. His application was filed with the other papers in his case, and never answered. He died shortly afterward. In another case, through inexample carclessness, a pension certificate which had been issued was not mailed to the beneficiary until after a long delay, and when it reached its destination the war-wors veteran was no more. He had ded unpensioned. Moreover, when the certificate was received, the son of the deceased applicant, who otherwise might have received the money and obtained a pension in his own right, had just passed the age of sixteen years.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF DELAY.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF DELAY. The Union veterans of the war, whether pen-sioners or applicants for pensions or not, will be interested in knowing some of the specific causes of delay in the present administranot, will be interested in knowing some of the specific causes of delay in the present administration of the Pension Burcau. One is the inefficiency of the Commissioner. A second has been the employment of a considerable part of the clerical force in the preparation of Democratic campaign literature and of material upon which the vote of private pension bills could be based. A third cause has been General Black's extraordinary and indefensible rulings in cases where claimants had been technically charged with desertion. It had been uniformly held by all his predecessors that a claimant who held an honorable discharge from the Army or Nary was entitled to a pension if other conditions were fulfilled. General Black has attempted to reverse this long line of precedents. A fourth cause of deiay has been the systematic "milking" of the files last year and the rushing through of as many "easy cases" as practicable in order to make a great showing of results, and the order which recently followed it with the same object in view, that all pending applications shall be treated as rejected in which the additional testimony required shall not be filed within one hundred days from the date of the order. The order is lilegal and cannot be enforced, but none the less will it dishearten many applicants whose claims are just and subject others to grievous hardahips and long and needless delays. In very many cases the effect of it will be a virtual denial of justice.

REVIEWS AND RE-REVIEWS. Another fruitful cause of delay, as well as the source of many acts of injustice toward claimants, was General Black's "reorganization" of the Pension Bureau. Formerly the claimant had to run the gauntlet of the Adjudicating Division, the Medical Division merly the claimant had to run the gauntlet of the Adjudicating Division, the Medical Division and the Board of Review. To these has been added a law division, from which have emanated numerous decisions, opinions and ruliners the objects of which to a disinterseted observer would seem to be to befog both law and equity and "down" the claimant. The Board of Review has been supplemented by a board of "re-review"—whatever that may mean. This is a potent cause of delay and injustice. It censists of a chief of section, twenty-sine "re-reviewers" and seven clerks, and it undertakes to approve or reject all cases passed upon by the Adjudicating Division as well as by the Board of Review. It appears that this "re-reviewing" machine last year rejected outright 13,926 cases reported by the Adjudicating Division and Board of Review and sent back 10,654 applications for additional testimony. One would think that after a case had been "adjudicated," "reviewed" and "re-reviewed," it ought to be complete, but such is not the fact. If the board of review and the board of the "re-review" disagree the case must go to the Commissioner on appeal. From his decision an appeal may be taken to one of the three boards of pension appeals in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, the decision of which must be confirmed or rejected by the head of the department. General Black has abolished the "Miscellaneous Division," which was one of the best organized and efficient branches of the effect. The Medical Division, as now constituted, is a terror to claimants. Some of its dicta are astonishing. In one case a man applied far a pension on account of disease of the longs, and the surgeons who examined him recommended that the pension be granted. The Medical Division, as now constituted, is a terror to claimants. Some of its dicta are astonishing. In one case a man applied far a pension for a trevulle resulting from heart disease, and his application was rejected on the ground that he never had any beart disease, but did have disease of t

READING, Penn., Sept. 25.—William Hartung, a well-known resident of Reading, fell into a kettle of catsup which was being boiled in the yard of his bouse and died last night from his injuries. He served the Reading Railread Company in various capacities for forty years.

THEY HAVE HOPES OF THE DEMOCRATS DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION SECURING ROOMS IN SARATOGA-HILL MEN AND CLEVELAND MEN STRIVING FOR SUPREMACY.

"BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—The hotel proprietors received telegrams to-day from persons desiring rooms on Tuesday. The indications are that the Democratic State Convention will be largely attended. Perhaps the most significant of them telegrams was one engaging a fine Charles Stadler, Edward Schaffer and Henry L. Grege all of Brooklyn, who have been appointed a committee by the Brooklyn Brewers' Association to present a "liquor plank" to the Committee on Resolutions of the on. Mr. Stadler was in Albany all last winter opposing the temperance bills passed by the Republican these measures he of course had the unanimous support plank which he desires to add to the Democratic plat form, it is to be presumed, reads something like this:

form, it is to be presumed, reads something like this: Whereas, The Republican Legislatare, with a view to restricting the saie of liquor, passed the Crosby High License bill, the Vedder Liquor Tax bill, the bill forbidding the saie of liquor in the State Capitol and the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the vicinity of the Willard Lisane Asylum, be it Resolvest, That the Democratic party points with pride to the vetoes of all of these bills by the Democratic Governor, David B. Hill, and piedges that its representatives in the Legislature of 1887, if in the majority, will prevent the passage of any bills that will lessen the sale of liquor, or in any way annoy the liquor dealers of the State.

New-York, to-day that two large rooms of the Grand Union Hotel would be opened for the use of the Tam-many Hall delegates as head-quarters. The Tammany Hall delegation will have sleeping rooms in the Windson Hotel, while their rivals, the County Democracy, will the Lemocratic State Committee meet there to-morrow night. The Casino rink, which be used also by the Democrats. The Lincoln Club Jeffersonian Club has purchased the outfit for the Dem-Convention. It is suspected that Grant's portrait will be superseded by a gigantic portrait of David

B. Hill in the act of vetoing the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State Capital. THE STRUGGLE OF HILL AND CLEVELAND There has been a large amount of quarreiling between the Cleveland Democrats and the Hill Democrats over the selection of the new State Committee. It will require dexterous management on the part of the Demoeratic leaders to prevent the contest between Hill and Cleveland for the control of the Democratic party in the State from being converted by hot partisans into an open battle in the convention. The friends of President Cleveland and Governor Hill have both declared in the last week that there is no conflict between them in this State. That is nonsense. The disptaches to the Demoeratic newspapers giving the details of contests between the Cleveland and the Hill Democrats in the various Assembly District conventions show the actual state of affairs. It has been to the interest, as they thought, of both Cleveland and Hill men to keep their contests as quiet as possible. The Cleveland men desire the Democrats of other States to think that the Democrats of this State are harmoniously supporting Cleveland's Administration. A strong plank will be put in the platform approving President Cleveland's National Administra tion, and an equally strong plank approving Governor Hill's State Administration. Mr. Hill's friends have another motive, however, in having as much silence as possible observed about his success in capturing State Committeemen. They say that they do not wish Mr. Hill to become responsible for the Democratic campaign in this State this year. It is not clear to them that the Democratic party will elect its State teket. The United Labor party is making a strong campaign. The Democratic politicians in New-York who are frie-olly to Mr. Hill tell his friends that it looks as if Henry George would receive 70,000 votes and that 65,000 of them will come out of the Democratic party. Moreover, Henry which he had before he enlisted in the arms.

A disabled veteran from California informed The ThibUNE correspondent that the disease which renders him incapable of earning a support by manual labor is absointely progressive in its nature, and was sorecognized by the pension surgeons who examined him and recommended a large increase in his rating, and yet the Pension.

Bureau holds that his increased, and increasing disability is due to "oid age" alone and that no proof to the contrary will be admitted.

JUST COMPLAINT AGAI'ST EXAMINERS.

Another case shows that the complaints against some of Black's special examiners are well founded, and that they are zealous and eager to prove that every disabled veteran who draws a pension is a scoundrel. It is the case of a poor, decrepit.

HILL MEN ON THE LABOR VOTE AND WHISKEY VOTE.

It is a favorite argument of the Hill men that he is specially the favorite of the labor organizations for specially the favorite of the labor organizations for President, in consequence of his signing of labor bills. He, they say, would attract to the Democratic party the laboring men who have voted for Henry George because of their dislike of Cleveland. The Hill Democrate because of their dislike of Cleveland. The Hill Democrate therefore will devote their energies to electing a Democratic Legislature. If a Democratic State Senate can be elected, Governor Hill will be able to make a large number of appointments to vainable State offices and will thus strengthen himself, By the aid of the liquor dealers the Hill men hope to elect a Democratic Legislature. The alliance between the liquor dealers and the Democratic party will be perfected by Charles Statiler at the present convention. The telegrams received here to-day show that the Hill Democrats have already made several gains of State Committeemen. The numerous contests which will have to be decided by the convention do not reveal that harmony between Cleveland Democrats and Hill Democrats of which the Democratic newspapers are bragging. It still looks as if this would be the Democratic State tieket: For Secretary of State, Frederick Cook, of Rochester: Attorney-General, William A. Poucher, of Oswego; Controller, Edward Wemple, of Fultonville; State Treasurer, Lawrenco J. Fitzgerald, of Cortiand; State Engineer, John Bogert, of New York.

DELEGATES CHOSEN IN ERIE COUNTY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democrats of the IVth District of Eric County have elected as delegates to the State Convention Matt Scanlan, Joseph Duringer and Henry L. Gueather.

The Democrats of the Vth District of Eric County have President, in consequence of his signing of labor bills.

Henry L. Guenther.

The Democrats of the Vth District of Eric County have elected as delegates to the State Convention J. D. Yeomans, T. A. Teane and James A. Wilcox.

TWO MORE CHOLERA VICTIMS DEAD. ANOTHER CASE DISCOVERED AMONG THE PASSEN-

GERS ON HOFFMAN ISLAND, The fact that no new case of cholera was discovered mong the passengers of the Italian steamship Alesia under observation on Hoffman's Island, and that no deaths had occurred among those suffering with the dis, ease on Swinburne Island, created a feeling of reassurance among the unfortunate people on Saturday. Yes-terday all this had changed, and an air of gloom and depression pervaded the place. During the night Francesco (zesaro, age thirig three, one of the steerage passengers was stricken down and as the day advanced he became violently ill. All the morning his fellow-passengers kept watching for Dr. Smith, and when he arrived shortly after 2 o'clock he was taken to where Casaro was. It required but a slight examination to discover that Casaro was in a dangerous condition, and he was immediately removed to Swinburne Island. Dr. Smith went down to the island in the Preston, the Quarantine tug, which had been repaired, and he was accompanied by Edwin S. Mellen, secretary of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners. After Casaro had been sent to Swinburne Island Dr. Smith thoroughly examined the other passen gers, but found none of them with any of the symptom

of the dread scourge.

When the Doctor arrived at Swinburne Island he found matters equally discouraging. Two deaths had occurred there since he left the place on Saturday, makoccurred there since he left the place on Saturday, making thirteen in all. At 5 p. m. on Saturday Valentino Gamarelli, age six, who was one of those whe had the disease when the passengers were landed on the island, died-During the time the boy was in the hospital he was constantly attended by his mother, and the grief of the porresonant when she found that her child was dead awakened the sympathies of the attendants. Carmail Carchei, age twenty-three, who was considered on Saturday to be in a dangerous condition, lingered in great agony during the night, and died just about daylight yesterday morning.

in a dangerous condition, lingered in great agony during the night, and died just about daylight yesterday morning.

On Saturday Dominico Murcilo, a Neapolitan, age twenty-seven, who was attacked with the disease when the Alesia was at eas, was able to sit up and was considered out of danger. Yesterday he had still further improved and it was thought that he would entirely recover in a few days. Gugliemo Heivig, age toirty-six, and his infant son, both of whom were considered to be in a critical condition on Saturday, had also improved somewhat yesterday and were considered to be in a fair way to recovery. Ferdinande Carbonari, age twenty-four, and Sulestine Vento, age forty-nine, are not yet out of danger, and doubts are entertained of their recovery. The other victim of the disease on Swinburne Island, Antonio Taccarde, age four, had also alightly improved. The physician and attendants encounter considerable difficulty in attending to the wants of the sufferers and those in the Observation Hospital on Hoffman Island from the fact that none of the former can speak Italian and few of the latter English. The cabin passengers, Mine. Ronsselt, wife of August Rousselt, of Paverson, N. J., and her elseven-year-old daughter, and the Rev. Newland Maynard, of Brooklyn, together with the officers, continued aboard the Alesia yesterday, and were in apparent good healtn.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND MUTILATED. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A policeman discovered a mysterious looking bundle in an alley, off of Buttonwood-st., above Seventh-at., this morning. When it was opened it was found to contain the mutilates body of a female chief much decomposed and apparently only a few days eld. Best hands had been chopped of above

the wrists, and both legs were cut off at the hips. The legs were laid alongside the body, but only one of the hands could be found.

LABOR MEN SPLIT OVER THE ANARCHISTS. DELEGATES PROM TWO SECTIONS WITHDRAW FROM

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION IN CONSEQUENCE. More trouble occurred at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, resulting in the withdrawal from the union of the delegates from the building trades and metal workers' unions, in which there are from 68.000 to 70,000 men in this city alone. The fight yesterday was the outcome of one begun the week before, when the Socialists were badly whipped over a resolution to denounce the Webster Hall conference for union of the Central Socialists. Webster Hall conference for using the name of the Central Labor Union and its constitution, which was embodied in the constitution adopted by the Progressive Labor p-tv. It was understood that an attempt would be made last night to have the resolution reversed. The election of a chairman resulted in favor of the Socialists. After the chairdan had been seated, a delegate read a letter signed by twelve of the leading labor men of the country, appealing to the Central Labor Union to take action in regard to the Anarchists in Chicago. This letter was presented at the previous meeting, but it was not reached because of the row. A delegate offered a resolution urging the Central Labor Union to call a mass meeting to protest against "the judicial outrago" that would be committed if the Anarchists should be hanged. Motions to lay the resolution on the table and to adopt it were made and accorded alcost simultaneously. made and seconded almost simultaneously.

The chairman ruled that the motion to lay the resolu-

was called for, and these in favor of the motion charged that organizations were purposely overlotked to give the Socialists a majority. A new vote was taken amid the wildest uproar. Men jumped on chairs and benches and shouted to the chairman. The second vote was also protested against, and when the result was read, giving a majority of the Socialists, it looked for a time as though there would be a riot. Some one started the cry that the police had been sent for and many delegates rushed headlong down the stairs into the basement or out into the street. basement or out into the street.

For a time after this scare silence prevailed. During the quiet the leaders of the building trades and metal sections decided that all the delegates from the unions representing these trades should withdraw from the meeting as a protest against the manner of voting. A large number of delegates left the hall. A few, however, returned, and a vote was taken on the resolution, which resulted on its being carried by 68 organizations against 6, George A. Schilling, the Knight of Labor against 6. George A. Schilling, the Knight of Labor from Chicago, who is trying to raise sympathy for the Anarchists, was at the meeting, and an effort was made by the Secalists to pass a resolution allowing him to speak. This, too, kept the quarrel going. Schilling did not speak. Ten men were appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for the mass-meeting recommended

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN TALKS TO SOCIALISTS. George Francis Train, kept his word last night an spoke for two hours to an assembly of Socialists, Anarchists and a few friends, who came to see how he would act upon a public platform. He spoke in Webster Hall in East Eleventh-st., for the benefit of the wives of the Chicago Anarchists. He came into the hall with a large bundle of papers under his arm, followed by three little girls and two little boys, through whom, it was supposed, the "psychic-current" could be obtained. One of the boys handed him a box. He touched and handled it tenderly, and looked at it suspiciously. Some one in the hall shouted "Dynamite," and the speaker laid it carefully on the table. He stepped to the edge of the platform and said:

" Are there any Socialists here I " 'Yes, yes," came from many parts of the room

"Are any of their leaders here? Is John Most here!"

"Yes, I'm here." answered a voice from an obscure corner in the gallery, and Most walked down the stairs toward the platform. He bowed sheepishly at Mr. Train, when the latter said: "I don't know what is in this box, and if you are not afraid I would like to have you open it."

"I am't afraid," answered Most, as he lifted the box and tested the weight critically. The box proved to be full of bouquets, which were hunded to the reporters.

Mr. Train gave a sketch of his life and the reasons why he would not associate with mer. He drew on a black-board a picture of a mountain. He represented himself as hving at the top and the rest of humanity at the bottom, except Raiph Waldo Emerson, who, he said, got haif-way up. He has telegraphed to Chicago that the city would be destroyed, and advised every one to get a boat, for Lake Michigan was rising. "If those men are hanged I will lead twenty millions of men to Chicago and avenge their deaths." Most also made a few remarks. Mr. Train will speak again to night on the "frands of Wall Street." I ain't afraid," answered Most, as he lifted the box

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS HOPEFUL. ONE FIRM GRANTING THE ADVANCE DEMANDED-

DEALERS URGING CONCESSIONS. WILKESBARRE, Sept. 25 (Special). -There is a break in | yacht from competing, no matter it it the lines of the operators of the Lehigh. E. G. Cuyle & Co. have granted the advance. This firm is stripping at Milnesville for the Stout Coal Company and employ about 100 men who have been receiving \$1 10 a day and will hereafter receive \$1 50. Mr. Pardee

still feels and talks stubbornly. To-day he said:
"I will say that I have not been considering any
plan of compromise or arbitration in this matter, and
don't propose to, either." this fight, and many things have occurred to give them tall who have left the region will run up into the thousands. Of a colony of 500 at Slabtown not or thousands. Of a colony of 500 at Slabtown not one remains, and the exodus from other places has been equally large. A regular "plan of campaign" has been adopted. Supply stores have been organized Work is being secured for the strikers outside the macs. More than 100 men have fained employment on improvements making by the Diamond Water Company in Hazleton. Representatives of the managing committee will be in the Wyoning and Lackawanna districts early this week to solicit aid, and they have assurance by mail that the responses will be general and liberal. Advices from Philadelphia and New-York are that dealers in the coal of this region are making strenuous efforts to influence the operators to yield.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

SOME STRONG WORDS FROM THE IRISH LEADER-PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE TWO OTHER MEM-

The coming of Michael Davitt is exciting a good deal of comment in Irish circles. One version of the affair, as transmitted in the cable dispatches, is that he is coming to repair the damage which Mr. O'Brien's visit is said to have caused to the Irish auxiliary movement on this side of the water owing to his refusal to attend the Labor demonstration got up last June in his honor. Admitting this to be so, it is said that he is going to confer with Mr. Powderly about the latter's intended visit to Ireland in the interest of the Home Rule movement; in fact, Davitt is credited with having induced Powderly to take this re-

In a special dispatch to The Irish World this week, over his own signature, the "Father of the Land League' says something stronger than even that for which Editor O'Bries was convicted and sentenced. "The rules or laws," he writes, "governing the political action of peoples have exceptions, like the ordinary rules of life referred to in the proverb; and when an extra exhibition of brutaity is indulged in by landlord or "peeler," it becomes a necessity of our common manhood—and i maintain a matter of policy also—to replace pussive by active resistance, in order to teach official or landlord rufficials as a lesson, and to redeem the character of our people from an inspiration of arrant cowardice. The fact that we have men still left in Ireland who can confront armed enemies and drive them of the field, even with sticks, is a matter to be proud of, and is an immense stimulus to the spirit of combat which must be kept in play if we are to hold our own in this passive-resistance movement."

If Davitt, who was a swern rebel, and who got into bad bisown signature, the "Father of the Land League"

istance movement."

If Davitt, who was a swern rebel, and who got into bad

If Davitt, who was a swern rebel, and who got into bad edor with the leaders of the revolutionary movement on both sides of the water on account of having joined the moral ferce party, talks like that when he arrives here, the men will all welcome him back.

There was a good attendance at the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Fitth Ward branch of the Iriah National League, at No. 193 Hudson-st., presided over by James O'Sullivan. Delegate Patrick McCartney, who represents the branch in the Municipal Council, reported what had been done for the reception of Arthur O'Connor and Sir Thomas Urattan Esmonde, the frish members of Parliament sew on their way here. Money was subscribed to help defray expenses. After the admission of some new members, a strongly worded resolution was passed condemning the tyranical sentence passed upon Editor William O'Brien.

SMALLPOX SPREADING ON STATEN ISLAND. SMALLPOX SPREADING ON STATEN ISLAND.

It is now feared that Staten Island will be stricken with a smallpox epidemic. Eight new cases were reported yesterday in the following dwellings: A servant at No. 23 Beachest, John Degnan at No. 123 Canalest, Mrs. Heinbockel at No. 142 Canalest, a child in the Brauer family in Bay-st, a colored woman in Riker-st, next door to the colored church, and a girl in Fifth-st. Stapleton. Three cases were also reported in Horton's Row. As the pest house is already overcrowded, the patients have been isolated on the top floors of the house, which shave also been thoroughly fumigated and quartined. A patrolinan is stationed in front of each house to prevent any one from approaching. The Board of Health has ordered the colored school in the Hollow closed.

FINDING A CONCRALED CASE OF SMALLPOX. Another case of smallpox was discovered last night at No. 62 Montgomery-st., in the house of Mrs. Pagel. The child who is the patient is Ellen Rose, and she had been smuggled away in the previous night from the Bohemian

THE THISTLE ALL RIGHT.

REFEREE SCHUYLER DECIDES THAT SHE MAY RACE FOR THE CUP.

HE EXONERATES MR. BELL, BUT BLAMES MR. WAT-SON, THE DESIGNER, FOR THE DISCREPANCY IN THE THISTLE'S WATER-LINE MEASUREMENT -MR. WATSON OBJECTS TO THE REPER-

ENCE TO HIMSELF-THE REFEREE SAYS THAT NO PRECEDENT IS ESTABLISHED.

The last vestige of a cloud which might have obscured the prospective view of a magnificent yacht race was dissipated yesterday by the decision of George L. Schuyler, reserve, that the discrepancy between the stated water-line length of the Thistle and the water-line length as obtained by actual measurement is not sufficient to disqualfy the Thistle from starting in the race. Yachtsmen regard the decision with much satisfaction because the facts that have come to light since the controversy arose have shown that from beginning to end Mr. Bell, the representative owner of the Thistle, has acted in the most sports-

manlike manne,r and has at no time sought to ob-

tain any unfair advantage for his boat.



Some disappointment was expressed because of the distinct avowal of the referee that it estabblished no precedent to apply to future contests for the cup, and it was understood that this was the main thing sought. But the general opirion was that the decision will practically establish this precedent, that in view of the difficulty of accurately estimating the load water-line length before a boat is launched any small discrepancy between the estimated and the actual water-line length of a yacht challenging for the cup will not interfere with the race, if satisfactorily accounted for, but any large discrepancy will disbar the challenging a mistake.

Mr. Watson, designer of the Thistle, is in effect told that he made a bad blunder in his calculations this time and, though forgiven, he must be more careful to secure a close agreement between his estimated and actual figures if he again tries his hand at designing a yacht to compete for the cup. The men have shown remarkable generalship in race will give Mr. Watson an opportunity to win a great deal of glory for himself, he should not mind this little rap over the knuckles.

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, in behalf of the Cup Committee, and Mr. Bell, in behalf of the syudicate owning the Thistle, both submitted to Mr. Schulyer, statements of the points at issue,

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE QUESTION. The following is the letter sent by the America's Cup Committee to Mr. Schuyler, setting forth the points at issue and requesting his decision upon them:

The following questions and facts are submitted to you by the America's Cup Committee and James Bell for your delaton.

Does the Thistle as now measured and offered to sail corespond with the particulars of dimensions farmshed by her

the America's Cap Committee and sames and the control claims.

Does the Thistle as now measured and offered to sail correspond with the particulars of dimensions farmished by her challenger within the requirements of the deed of gift.

The deed of gift requires that "accompanying a six months" notice, there must be a Custom House certificate of the measurement and a statement of the dimensions, rig and name of the vessel," A letter from the challenger, dated March 10, 1887, elected the Custom House certificate of the measurement, and the certificate of George L. Watson, her designer, dated March 14, as follows:

"Length of load water-line, 85 feet; extreme breadth, 20.5-10 feet; dopth of hold, 14:10 feet. The two last measurements are from actual measurement, but as the vessel is not yet affoat it is impossible to give exactly the water-line length. This, however, is the designed lergth, and when she is affoat and in racing trim I have no reason to believe that it will be more than an inch either way."

A letter from William Vorke, secretary of the Royal Clyde Yatht Club, dated March 16, 1887, states: "Length, per register, 95 feet; breadth, 20.3-10 feet; depth, 14:1-10 feet, 1 send also a statement of the dimensions by George L. Watson, her designer, giving, although not required by the formalite of the deced of gift, the length of the water-line, which is, as before stated, George L. Watson's certificate."

Actual measurement of the dimensions by George L. Water-line, which is, as before stated, George L. Watson's certificate."

Actual measurement of the prevent the challenger being entitled to a race for the cup with the boat named! I sthere a remery!

By order of the America Cup Committee, James D. Smith, charma.

The following is the statement that Mr. Bell submitted to George L. Schuyler:

In the letter of challenge, dated March 16, 1887, it was

The following is the statement that Mr. Bell submitted to George L. Schuyler:

In the letter of challenge, dated March 1d, 1887, it was stated that the Thistie was in course of construction on the Clyde, she was sufficiently advanced to be measured by the Custem House authorities, and an official certificate, transcribed from the Custom House register, was sent with the letter of challenge. This certificate gives the length, breadin and depth of the Thistie, and includes, as a matter of coarse, the name and rig. The conditions of the ced of gift required a Custom House certificate of the measurements and a slatement of the dimensions, rig and name of the Thistie. The challenger considered that the statement of dimensions gives in his letter of challenge, and the production of the Custom House certificate, was a full compliance with the terms of the deed of gift.

The challenger supplemented this statement by one from the deed of gift.

The challenger supplemented this statement by one from the deed of gift of the compliance with the terms of the deed of gift. The challenger is provided by the observation that "as the Thistie is not yet adoat it is impossible to give exactly the water-line length by the observation that "as the Thistie is not yet adoat it is impossible to give exactly the water-line length. This, however is ing designed length, and when she is alloat and in racing trim I have no reason to expect that it will be more than an inch or two out, either way.

The water-line length was found to be \$5.46. As the challenger accepted the measurement and time allowance of the New-York Yacht Cub, which adjusts all differences of tounage, and as the Thistie was touled the New-York Yacht Cub, which adjusts all differences of tounage, and as the Thistie of the race subject, of course, to after measurement, which precludes the idea that in giving the approximate water-line neasurement and time allowance of the New-York Yacht Cub rules under challenger's arrangement with the Americies Cup Committee, to adjust th

THE DECISION OF THE UMPIRE, Mr. Schuyler gave his decision, dated Saturday, as follows:

as follows:

JAMES D. SMITH, esq., chairman America's Cup Committee of New York York totals: My reply to the question submitted to mo by your committee and Mr. Bell is as follows:

The clause in the deed of gift which requires besides Custom House measurement a statement of the dimensions of the same, without reference to any rule for racing tourage which may be in force at the time that the chailenge is given. The length of load water-line is an essential element. It was furnished by both Genesia and diablets and had it not been given by Thistis the committee should have demanded it before closing the terms of the match. Mr. Bell did, however, furnish the load water-line of the Thistie, notwith ataming his misappreheusion on the necessity of doing so, for the reason, as stated by himself, that if the information was withinful it would be impossible to determine with any approach to accuracy the pawer of his boat—a reason which proves the accessity of and water-line being a factor in giving the dimensions of the vascels, as well as the desire of Mr. Bell to de everything in his power demake a fair trial between the contentant for the cumake a fair trial between the contentant for the cumake a fair trial between the contentant for the cumake a fair trial between the contentant for the cu-